(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा पता लगाए गए शेष गांवों को 1994-95 तक कवर कर लिए जाने की संभावना है। 1980/1985 के सर्वेक्षण के सभी बकाया बिना जल स्रोत वाले समस्याग्रस्त गांवों को 31.3.93 तक कवर कर लिए जाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

(घ) पता लगाए गए गांवों में स्वच्छ पेयजल सुविधाएं राज्य क्षेत्र के न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम की निधियों और वर्ष-दर-वर्ष के आधार पर केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दी गई वित्तीय सहायता से मुहैया कराई जाती हैं। 1992-93 के दौरान गुजरात सरकार को 16.98 करोड़ रुपए की वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है।

विवरण

क्रमांक	जिले का नाम	1.4.92 को समस्या-ग्रस्त गांवों की संख्या	1992-93 के लिए लक्षित संख्या	2/93 तक
1.	वडोदरा	66	46	41
2.	खेड़ा	60	31	28
3.	पंचमहल	16	14	13
4.	सूरत	22	17	15
5.	भड़ौच	23	14	13
6.	वलसाड	11	8	7
7.	डांग	17	12	11
8.	अहमदाबाद	6	5	5
9.	गांधीनगर	—	—	—
10.	साबरकांठा	27	22	20
11.	मेहसाना	41	11	10
12.	बनासकांठा	11	9	8
13.	सुरेन्द्रनगर	20	2	2
14.	राजकोट	12	7	6
15.	जामनगर	26	21	19
16.	जूनागढ	21	6	5
17.	कच्छ	12	8	7
18.	भावनगर	15	9	8
19.	अमरेली	10	8	7
	योग	416	250	225

Villages covered under rural sanitation scheme in Haryana

485. SHRI RAMJI LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages covered under rural sanitation scheme in Haryana during the year 1992-93; and

(b) what is number of such villages in district Hissar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The number of villages covered under Rural Sanitation Scheme in Haryana during the year 1992-93 is 421.

(b) The number of such villages in Hissar district is 42.

जवाहर रोजगार योजना तथा अन्य ग्रमीण विकास योजनाओं हेतु विश्व बैंक सहायता

486. **श्री अजीत जोगी**: क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विश्व बैंक द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को जवाहर रोजगार योजना और अन्य ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं के लिए कुल कितनी राशि दी गई है और कितनी राशि का उपयोग नहीं किया गया है तथा उन योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें उक्त राशि का उपयोग नहीं किया गया; और

(ख) शेष राशि के उचित उपयोग हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर ठाकुर): (क) इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित जवाहर रोजगार योजना तथा अन्य ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए विश्व बैंक द्वारा कोई राशि नहीं दी गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

487. *[Transferred to 9th March, 1993]*

Funds for Water Supply Schemes in Andhra Pradesh

488. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have submitted a proposal for providing about Rs. 200 crores to complete all the on-going protected water supply schemes in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted a proposal for providing assistance of Rs. 186 crores (Rs. 51 crores under the Minimum Needs Programme and Rs. 135 crores (including Rs. 22.56 crores on account of escalation of cost of the on-going schemes) under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in a phased manner over a period of 3 years from 1992-93 to 1994-95.

(b) The additional provision under Minimum Needs Programme is to be provided by the State Government out of its overall plan resources. The cost of escalation of schemes under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is also to be met out of Minimum Needs Programme. The guidelines for implementation of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme do not provide for utilisation of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme funds to meet escalation in cost. The original cost of the on-going Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme Schemes is to be met out of the normal annual allocation under ARWSP released to the State Government on year to year basis.

Extraction of fullerence from Coal

489. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the novel materials like fullerence can be produced from Coal and the cost of production is very low which has many potential applications;

(b) if so, whether Government have initiated any research in producing fullerence from Coal; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPTT. OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) At present Fullerenes have been produced by vapourizing graphites by passing high current through graphite electrodes in an atmosphere of helium. Soot collectd is digested with an organic solvent such as tolune. Solid obtained after removing the solvent contains Fullerenes. Details about recovering Fullerenes from Coal are not available at the present time through a report has appeared recently.

(b) and (c) Research on Fullerenes is being done at various institutions and national laboratories: Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore; Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Kalpakkam; National Chemical Laboratory, Pune; Bhaba Atomic Research Centre, Bombay; Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore; Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi; Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras.

Indian scientists are involved in this frontline research and have made original contributions, some of which are mentioned below:

— Possibility of metal complexes of C_{60},

— New Species of Fullerenes containing only carbon and Nitrogen;

— Novel views on the electronic structures and bonding in C_{60} and its components;

— Interesting theories on super-conductivity in Cages.

Expenditure on Research and Development Activities in Government Laboratories

490. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Research and Development expenditure